OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SEASON AT POPULAR SPAS.

Interesting Letters from Lake Mahopac, Cape May, Schooley's Mountains, aa,

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

LARS MAHOPAC, PUTNAM Co., N. Y., July 29, 1855. Charms of the Scenery-Lavish Display of the Picturesque and Beautiful in Nature-Great Rush of Visiters-Hotels all Full, &c., &c.

ring visited several of what are termed "fash mable places of resort" during the present season, and having cast anchor at last in this place, I beg we to my a few word on its advantages, locality, ealthfulness as a summer reside

In the first place, no spot outside of New York an boast of purer air or more beautiful scenery han the country in and around Mahopac Lake. Her tains, hills, valleys and lake, are spread out before you in beautiful and picturesque grandeur, and you have only to look to feast the eye with all that

Here nature has wrought upon her largest plau; and he that could fall to appreciate such a lavish display of all that is grand and beautiful in nature be undeserving the name of man. The lake Meeif, with its glassy bosom, is a perfect mirror of beauty, reflecting both sky and forest in one great panorama; and on its shores and islands stand to bold relief the lefty and gigantic woods that have bid defiance to the storms of a hundred winters, un-mathed and unshorn. As I gazed on the score, I involuntary exclaimed, "What is man that thou art mindful of him!"

inveluntary exclaimed, "What is man that thou art mindful of him!"

One very great advantage Mahopac bas is its easy access from the city. It can be reached in about three hours, either by the Harlem Railroad and Creton Fails, or Hudson siver and Psekskill; the distance by stage from Croton Fails, and Creton Fails, or Hudson siver and Psekskill; the distance by stage from Croton Fails, and Creton Fails, or Hudson siver and Psekskill; the distance by stage from Croton Fails, but the fails in about five miles; from Psekskill, by stage, about twelve. The road, on both routes, is through one of the best farming countries that it has swer been my pleasure to travel—hilly, but rich in all the products of nature.

Here rise the groves,
There opes the fertile lawn;
Freah fragrance breathes,
And ever waves her corn.

Arriving at the lake, you will find three hotels, well filled with the denizens of your city, mostly, with a sprinkling of the sunny South, and other places near the tropics. There are at present, I am told, some five or six hundred persons all seeking health, happiness and pleasure, all of which is denied them at your dirty, dingy, stock jubbing, Shmy-learing city. Of the society here, I will merely say it is of the very best—none of your would be great, but really and truly nature's noblemen and moblewomen; and such beauty and worth as makes earth a heaven.

The hotels are all well kept. I should be doing beginning to be designate any one as being the best. The Gregory Huse, having the most ample room, appears to be the great centre of attraction during the evening. There appears to be no exclusiveness here, and no restraints: they are all at home in sither house, and all is happiness and hillarity.

In cenclusion, let me say to all who, like myself, leve the beautiful in nature, come to lake Ma'hopae, and you will not be disappointed.

CAPE MAY.

Baps, &c .- How to Cure Love Sickness-Surf Bathing-Cold Spring-Adventures at the Mount

Vernon, &c. Cape May is now at the height of its glory. The number of the arrivals has been much larger than that of the departures during the last week, and,

indeed, the island seems to have changed very much for the better.

The majority of the visiters hall from the City of

therly Love, but there is a good sprinkling from ore, whose fair daughters are said to inspire emething more than brotherly love. New York is not properly represented—I mean is not so largely sepresented as it should be—the few who are here worth their weight of gold.

'Grand hops' are the order of the day. One is se come off to-night at the Mount Vernen. There was one last night at the Mansion House—on Thu sday at the Columbian -- Wednesday at the Mansion louse...Tuesday at the United States, and on the Saturday previous at the Mount Vernon. If many or fellow has not lost his heart it certainly wa not because he did not get it subjected to a severa enough test. There was a regular blaze of beauty in each of the places. He who exposed himself to its influence, and came out unscathed, may, I think, congratulate himself on being proof against the world, the flesh, and the devil. For the benefit of she unhappy swain who has since unfortunately become pensive, melancholy, fretted, in a word, lovesick. I would venture to suggest a remedy. Let ing houses, or on any other elevated position, and sheerve his tair one returning in her soaked pantalettes and disordered cassock, her straw hat dissgured and crushed down about her ears—herself stooped and miserable looking after her fight, with the treacherous, lecherous waves, which by their graceful swell, their soft music, the great big dismples and smiles that played on their sunny faces as they tumbled harrying to place themselves in leving submission at her feet—seemed at first to invite her to their soft embrace, but which as soon as they had encircled her, rushed upon her with villanous fury and chu kled wildly at the frolusiones steps and leaps they made her take upon their restices bosom—let him observe well the wo begone condition in which they have left her—how the very porpoises that raise their heads above the water draw them under immediately, as if shocked or frightened at the sight of her, for undoubledly she resembles nothing they had ever seen before, either in the sky above, the carth below, or the waters under the earth—and my word for it his heart will feel relieved. Sgured and crushed down about her ears-herself

der the earth—and my word for it his hear, will appear relieved.

But lest I should be considered an enemy to surf Bot lest I should be considered an enemy to surf bathing, do you remember the story of Veeus rising ent of the ocean? Of course you do—avery one does. Nothing is more natural. There is no allegory among the ancients more beautiful. Just abow me a woman who has got time to put on her "fixins" after her bath among the breakers, and I'll show you a metamorphous—if not a goddess, something that, by the firmness and elasticity of step, the graceful swelling motion—tout seems to have been caught from the steeds of old Neptunus—the buoyancy of spirit, the electric sparkle of the gre, by the airs of joyousness that play and brighten apon the features, becomes the nearest approximation to the angelic nature that can well be imagined. But bathing—there is more than poetry, there is magic in the word.

Cape May is in avery respect well adapted for

by the airs of joyoumess that play and brighten apon the features, becomes the nearbst approximation to the angelic nature that can well be imagined. Burf bathing—there is more than poetry, there is magic in the word.

Cape May is in avery respect well adapted for ocean bathing. One of the linest strands to be foot danywhere extends at least six or asven miles en the northeast. Two surf boats are kept quite convenient to the places where bathers "most do congregate," immediately below the Columbia and Mount Vernon houses. They remais just outside the breakers, so that if any unfortunate wights, calculating too much on their natatory powers, abould venture out too far, or weaker and less ambitious ones be carried away by the under tow, they are quickly picked up, brought in, and sent on their way somewhat frightened, but rejoicing.

We have Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvanis, at the Columbia. He seems to be a very plain, unassuming, honest kind of man; but which of our Governors or politicians does not seem so? They are a living contradiction to the systems of Lavater, Combe & Co.

Myesterday a party of us got a Jerseyman to drive us over to Cold Spring—a distance of some three miles from Cape May. No place, I believe, ever received so much attention from travellers, that deserved it so little. The greater part of the road to it is a "Pennsylvania corduroy;" that is, a road which bears a striking resemblance in its general aspect to the fabric known by that name. If you suppose every third row of the Ru s pavement to be lett, on Broadway, and the other two removed, you will have a pretty accurate idea of it; the remaining part of the road is what is here familiarly termed a Jervey turnpike—that is, sand or mud up to the hubb of the wheels. The tedloumess of the way was somewhat relieved by a very takative, amusing specimen of a physician from Philadelphis, who was very anxious to dispay his general information by contradicting everything everybody else add, and by advancing the strangest propositions, which he su

very respectable gentlemen of the mortar learn that, with few exceptions, when they go beyond Epsom salts or arsenic, they get into an element in which they cannot long survive? The spring is a very common place asker, in the centre of an extensive mosquito marsh; a shanty is built over it, sitted up with a confectionery saloon; a hotel, drinking saloon and tempin alley stand about a distance of forty paces from it. They are, of course, supported exclusively by the visiters from the village on the laund.

Every one who goes drinks a cupful of the water—come two, three, four, five, and even more. Our medical friend affirmed that any one might drink five gallons of it; that in fart the more be examl, the more he was benefitted by it; and as it to prove the truth of what he said, and practice what he preached, he began to drink, and continued until I was perfectly satisfied that there is at least one thing that controbers india rubber is at least one thing that controbers india rubber is at least one thing that controbers india rubber is at least one of the prevalled on a number of 'old women of both sexes' to subscribe and send for a barreful of it eyery moraing. The hotel keeper at Cold Spring subceeded in bringing together quite a considerable number of people yesterday attennous, by advertising a sack race—that is, a race in who tacks are drawn over the beeds and fastened about the shoulders of all the brawny children of Africa who wish to enter the lists as aspirants to a running fame. They generally sta t them up sainst a hill. The whole fun is in seeing the negroes knocking against each other; describing lines that resmanbie those of co kicrows very closely italling, tumbling over each other, getting up again, tumbing again, and so on to the end of the course. The boods were cut strong—bets, I understand, were made and taken up freely, and a considerable amount of money changed hants during the afternoon. By the way, we have any number of gambling houses here—almost as many as holds—from ose cent at head and tail, or a crink at tenpins or billards, up to thousands of dollars at a fact table. Every one can get a chance to try his freune.

The first evening I came here I strolled over to the Mount Verson. I was not seated many minutes there when I was asked by a gentlemnaly looking perfon for a light for his segar. After highting he made the usual observations about the weather, then about the ladies, the relative merits of the Northern and Southern ladies, and invited met take a drink. I concluded immediately

BARATOGA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28, 1855. SHeat of the Weather—The Herald—Throng at the Hotels-The Ladies.

To sweltering citizens like yourself, whose destiny it is to remain in New York for the purpose of keeping the world posted up on the events of the times, a trip hitherward would be a luxury—a luxury, too, that yeu richly deserve; for however who make themselves the clowns and laughing stock for the refined, still the great event of the day is the reception of the HERALD from the hands of

the two legged expresses.

Now, as formerly, the pleasure and health seeking crowd gather early and late around Congress Springs. That still remains the great centre of

Congress Hall is thronged with a very mis sella neous crowd, who, nevertheless, enjoy themselves. The ladies have beaux when they dance-ungloved beaux, to be sure; but hearty, earnest dancers, who go in" for the largest quantity of dancin they do for a maximum quantity of estables and Congress water; individuals who are resolved to get what is vulgarly called their money's worth. And why shouldn's they? They only come to Sara-toga when they leave school, when they marry, and when they bring out their eldest daughter. If they ain't privileged to enjoy a genuine break down, who is?

sin't privileged to enjoy a genuine break down, who is?

From all I can learn, the "Union" presents the most desirable attractions at Saratoga. They indoubtedly feed better, and there are among the guests a greater number of cultivated, refined and well-bred persons than I have often seen at the Springs; and beautiful too, for there are two specimens there—one married, and one for some fortunate and to be envied person to win—of anequalled beauty. The maiden can never be forgotten by any person who has seen her. Such grace, such be sury, such manners, such cultivation! Her peer has setdom been seen.

Theoriettes Mountains N. J.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAINS, N. J. FORREST GROVE HOUSE. ECHOOLEY'S MOUNTAINS, July 30, 1855.

Letter from a Young Lady who Admires the He rald-Strong Inducements to visit the Fores Grove House, &c., &c.
I bave just been reading the Heraud, having

an to the office and got it before Pa., because h always reads everything, advertisements and all, I believe, for I have to wait so long, there being no other paper I would give a fig to read, and I am such a very impatient mortal-or, at least, at Ma. and sister Mary call me-that I cannot wait but must be the first to read the HERALD. I have been reading all about Saratoga, Newport and Old Point Comfort, but, Mr. Editor, I think you were never at Schooley's Mountains, or you would have added a short editorial stating how far they come short, in purity of sir, delightful and picturesque seenery, and such beautiful drives, such excellent fishing and hunting, such beautiful ladies and gentlemanly beaus; and such delightful re-unions and hops are not to be found in any other one place. Now, do come up and see us, and when you come, stop at the Forrest Grave House. D. C. Noe, the proprietor, and I will guarantee you a hearty well come, and as good fare as is found at any house in the Union. Now, come and see us, and if you do not admit this to be the most delightful spot to spend a few days this hot weather, then I will not write to you again. but must be the first to read the HERALD. I have

RED BANK, N. J. RED BANK, N. J., July 30, 1855. Drives - Fishing-Shooting and Bathing-The En-joyments on Shrewsbury River-Oysters, Clams

and Blue Fish - No Mosquitoes. I am somewhat of an old stager in the matter of seeking enjoyment during the "heated terms," and occasionally in the " cold terms." I am at home, at Saratogs, at Niagara, at the White Sulphur, at Cape May, Long Branch, Nahant and Newport. I have visited Rockaway, and even condescended to bathe in Coney Island Surf. I know the Catakills like a book, and am perfectly posted in relation to the scenery about Schooley's Mountains. Lake Ma-hopac, with all its islets is familiar, and I can map it out at any time, and so, likewise is Waywayonda, or Greenwood lake, in Orange county; but having been speending a few days with an old friend of mine, ex Alderman Isaac B. Smith, down South, s mewhere on the Shrewsbury river, at a place called Red Bank, I could not resist the temptation of a jeisure hour, and the fact that your agreable journal

I had just returned from Lake George, but the

I had just returned from Lake George, but the atmosphere of your city becoming somewhat philonian, I ordered the valles, and caught up a moraing paper to ascertain some locality to retire to.

Red Bank was the first one which struck my eye, and as I had never peregrinated to the spot, I concluded to vamose the ranch for those diggings. The steamer Ocean Wave put this individual on Jersey "sile" in 'about three hours and a haif, and a glorious time have I had.

The shade is magnificent, and the drives in the vicinity more enchanting far than those in Newport or Saratoga. There is such a luxuriance of foliage, and the reads are so embowered in trees, that one reals cool under the hottest sun. Another thing, there are none of those curred pests, meaquitose; have not felt a bite since I have been here, swe from some fat and luscious blue fish and perch, who make their home in this river.

The fishing is a sure thing, and woodcock and snipe can be got up a little too often for the benefit of the birds storesaid. I have begged a dosen in an hour, while rabbits send away from beneath almost every bush. I am drinking in comfort by the hogshead. So far as bathing is concerned, the water is shallow, but the bottom is smooth and firm sand, and there is no undertow whatever. Little children sport in the brine with impunity, and grown men, maidens, and wives d) the same, there being pienty of depth for all constitutions.

Clams give themselves up naturally, and all one has to do for a peck of Shrewbary oysters, is to roll up his sleaves, and pick them up from the gravel. They are regular natives, and know notions, also they would not live in such shoal water.

The boarders in the hotel are a quiet, sociable set, only intent on the most pleasure in the least possible time. There is no starch or formality, but one can go to dinner in his shirt sleeves if he chooses. There are no "hops" or other foolish attempts at ammagment, but lots of fan and musical sounds from pretfy lips, with an cocasional extemporanesus walks or polka

cysters.

I have seen all the summer resorts, but give me Red Bank for a season of cool and quiet enjoyment.

PHILOSOPHEM.

CONEY ISLAND. OCEANIC HOUSE. CONEY ISLAND, July 30, 1855.

Protection for the Bathers.— Gayety at the Oceanic
The late terrible calamity has led to prompt and decisive action on the part of Mr. Rogers, the propri-eter of the Oceanic House, for the future protection of those who seek the pleasure and benefit of sea bathing, on this delightful beach. Although the seci-

dent occurred some distance below the usual bat ning ground, Mr. Rogers has, for the more perfect safety of his patrons, placed protective buoys the entire length of the beach fronting the Oceanic bathing houses, anchored in five feet water, which will reader it almost impossible for any one using the alightest precaution to be endaugered. He has

der it almost impossible for any one using see alightest precaution to be endaugered. He has further ordered two metallic life bosts, and employed competent persons to use them in any emergency.

The ball announced for last Wednesday evening was not attended with the usual cheerfulness, in consequence of the gloom which was created by the announcement of the unhappy event above referred to. Extensive preparations have been made for next Wednesday, lat of August, and pleasure seekers from the city will find ample enjoyment. The crowd of visiters on Esturday and Sunday, the largest of the season, was composed of the vary first class of citizens and strangers.

Within the last week arrangements have been made to supply houses and carriages, which have intherto been greatly in demand, with E. C. Sedgwick, of Brocklyn, who is constantly on hand to attend to all orders with which he is favored. The air is delightful, and there is no spot more inviting during the warm season.

No hotel in the city furnishes better accommodations in every way than does the Oceanic House, under its present management.

NEWPORT.

PASSION-GUESTS AT THE OCEAN HOUSE. A correspondent of the Newport News writes the following letter from the Ocean House:—

Your readers will probably be glad to know a little semething about the guests of the house; so without further preamble, I will give you the names of a

further preamble, I will give you the names of a lew:—
Mrs. B.. a, of Baltimore, is one of the handsomest ladies in the house.
Mrs. and Miss B.. y, of New York.
Mrs. and Miss B.. y, of New York.
The two Misses E.. s, of Philadelphia.
Mrs. and Miss B.. e, of New York; Miss B. is as yet the belle of the Ocean; she dresses with great taste, and the splendid diamonds on her taper ingers can only vie with the brilliancy of her eyes.
The four Misses H.. e, of Natchez, are on their first visit to Newport; they are very beautiful.
Mrs. and two Misses R.. y, of New York.
Mrs. and two Misses D.. a, of New York.
Mrs. and Miss D.. e, of New York; the sparkling viracity and beauty of Miss D. have made her a great favorite.
Miss S.. t. of Cadandsigua.

ivacity and beauty of avorite.

Miss S. .t, of Cadandaigua.

Miss S. .t, of Cadandaigua.

Miss M. .l, of Philadelphia.

Miss W. .l, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. and two Misses C. .s, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. .s, of Philadelphia.

Ms. E. D. W. .g, of Philadelphia, has been here several seasons, and is now achewiedged to be the Quern of the Ocean House.

Madame Anna La Grange, the world renewmed cantatrice, is here, but with one exception the has

Madame Anna La Grange, the world renewmed cantatrice, is here, but with one exception the has remained in perfect alleuce; she is the observed by all observers, dresses with exquisite taste, and yet I am sure that the material of her dresses would not cost a teath part hardly of the dresses would not cost a teath part hardly of the dresses would some of the New York belles now in this city. Instead of taking a drive in a magnideast barouche, after dinner, according to fashionable custom, she may be seen taking a walk to the "forty steps." in company with her husband, Count stankowitch, her father, Signor Morelit, and her child, who, by the way, is a perfect little angel. Indeed, she is er joying country life in its true sense.

The Missee Luzzle, Dora and Emily H...n, of Baltimore, who for several sasnors were favo ites at the Ocean, are now at the Atlantic. In edecan is nearly full, at d there are more visiters at Newport than have ever been here at the same period on any previous season. I think that Mr. Weaver will have to enlarge his dining room and doorway soon, if the present fashion of ladits' dresses continues. Those acops require a great deal of room, particularly at the table.

The Germatians are here again, and discourse their suisness discretized and in the avenue.

the table.

The Germatians are here again, and discourse their spiendid music after dinner and in the eventing to a crowd of admiring listerers, who seem to be crystalized around them. Newport would not be what it is without these favorits artistes. Mr. Bergman is still the leader of this association; he has lately produced some splendid arrangements of the gems from the new opera "Il Trovalore."

Bettevne Hospital. CORONER'S OFFICE, July 31, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your issue of this morning Mr. Daty, the War den of Bellevue Hospital, modestly assumes the the jury and myself were grossly imposed on at the investigation held by me at the New York Hospi tal on last Sunday morning, on the body of a man killed by falling from a building on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty third street, said jury having recommended the repeal of a rule of that institution; he at the same time denying the exist ence of the rule in question. In reply, I respectful ly recommend for the perusal of your corres seaden' a communication from Doctors Mathews and Norcom, of Bellevne Hospital, pub ished in the New
York Daily Times of the 20th of last January,
wherein they quote this rule in justification for
transferring a patient, named John Hanlon, from
this institution in such a feeble state of health that
te died before the steambont arrived at Biackwell's
Island. The rule quoted reads thus—"No patient
shall be admitted into Bellevne Hospital suffaring
from a disease incurable, or not likely to be benefitted by medical treatment." The reason the jury
or last Sunday gave for complaining of this rule
was that its existence had sent forth an impression
that patients were not received in Believne Hospital
when in a dangerous or incurable condition. In
proof of the truth of this, I refer to the evidence
in the case in question.

JOSEPH HILTON, Coroner. a communication from Doctors Mathews and Nor

CAPE COD VILLAGES,-The Yarmouth Register CAPE COD VILLAGES.—The Yarmouth Registers are :—The villages that have spring up on the south shore of the Cape, within the past ten yers, are among the marvels of the time. These owe their rise and growth to the commercial and maritime enterprise of the people, who here pursue their business energetically, and, we trust, profitably, in spite of the natural disacvantages of their position. There are few harbors on the coast to shield the vessels from the rude blast, and shoels and bars beset the mariner on every side. It takes a great expenditure to build whar' structures, and make them safe and secure, in such a locality, but the enterprise of our south shore neighbors has enabled them to surmount all these obstacles, and to lay the foundations of an extensive and prosperous business, and to dot the sea coast, for miles along, with pretty flouriship villages, where school houses, halls and churches lift their spires heavenward, and, as we trust, point the inhabitants in the same direction. Interesting from California OUR SAN PRANCISCO CORRESPONDS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1855. rade Still Improving Gold Excitement at Sacra mento-Rights of Property-Good News from the Mines-Election-Politics-Operations of the Pa cife Mail Steamship Company—Theatricals.
Since my last to you, business has decidedly improved, and our merchants generally look more complacent, contented and happy. The markets appear more buoyant, and the tendency of rates is

city, ewing to the discovery of some new gold mines very near the Capitol. I was up there last mines very near the Capitol. I was up there issues, and learned that an immense number of persons were engaged in mining at the place mentioned, where new diggings have been discovered. I was informed by the person on whose lands the placers are located, that gold had been discovered all along the river for half a mile, and that he had several that had been taken out. This Mr. Silby ounces that had been taken out. This Mr. Silby has applied for an injunction to restrain certain persons from trespassing on his land, as several parties have staked out claims extending into his orchard and vegetable garden, and completely ruining his property. A party of Germans went into one of his most valuable fields one day last week, and commenced to sink a shafe when Mr. S. drew a Colt's revolver, declaring he would kill the first man who invaded his private property, or interfered with his rights. I was told that in 1852 gold was discovered on the same spot where they proposed to sink the shaft, but the par ties discovering it were persuaded by Mr. Siby to say nothing about it, as he was satisfied the diggings would not pay.

The Calaveras Chronicle has some highly interesting mining news. At French Hill all the claims are taken up, and are held very high indeed, and at Chile Camp the men were making \$50 a day. The week bafore last, I paid a short visit to the works of the Moquelumne Hill Canal Company, who are engaged in extending their flume from Campo Secon apon the high nills between this and Chile Camp, with latteral flumes and ditches to every mining point for one or two miles on either side of the minina. The labor expended on the work is almost incredible—deep cuts through solid rock and hard earth—planes made about the slopes of steep his—high aqueducts spanning great ravines, or stretching for hundreds of yards over rolling ground, preserving an elevation sufficient to supply the diggings upon the highest hills along the route, and all built in the most substantial manner. I am told that in two weaks the whole work will be complete. Great excitement prevails in Sacramento clynow, owing to the election, or rat er the nomination for Governor, State efficers, and Julges of the Supreme Court. There is every chance of Governor Righer being re-nominated. I understand that Eugeno Casserly, once of your city, is a candidate for the Judgeship.

The Pacitic Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Sonora, Capt. Dick Whiting, leaves to day, well filled with passengers. I was for a few days, last week, visiting at Benecis, at the works of the company, and was surprised at the extent, magnitude, regularity and compoctness of the same. Here all the ships of the company are beauthfied and recaired, the workmen well cared for, and comfortably housed and fed; and the docks are the fluest I have seen in this country.

The travellers by rail, on the Isthmus, speak in the most glowing terms of the case, speed and comfort of the journey, as now performed, in humrious cars; and the best portion of the travel, especially where families and small children are leaving, as performed by this route. The agents here are decided yout. At the Metvopolitism, Profess The Calaveras Chronicle has some highly interes ing mining news. At French Hill all the claims are

here, and Mr. Charles wheately the principles, tions.

The Backus Minstrels are doing the best business, and Eph. Horn, once of Christy's, the great feature.

Mrs. Sinclair is with her sister, Mrs. Voerhies, in Nevada and Grass Valley.

Madame Anna Bishop, now that Sir Henry is dead, is about returning to England, I hear. I am called away, but will, ere the steamer leaves, add a page or two more.

Ruicon Point.

PORT TOWNSEND.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY, June 12, 1855.

Settlement of the Territory-Historical Review Events Connected with it-The Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies-Political Saguetty
of the British-How the Russian Far Company were Interested-First Emigration and American Poincers-The Oregon Provisional Govern

I propose to give you some historical notes events and transactions connected with the settle. ment of Washington Territory; the rise and progress of political movements, and notes of the character of those who figured therein. It is not my purpose to allude to the operations of the Hudson Bay Com pany and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, allude to them incidentally, as they connect with what were at the time considered as American rights and privileges. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company on the Pacific have usually been men of great sagacity, far seeing in the political bearing of a question, ardently attached to the British government and its interests, gentlemanly in their deportment, liberal in their hospitalities owards strangers, particularly toward those wh were supposed to have an influence abroad; grea shrewdress in all their business transactions—in fact an embediment of gentlemanly traders and adventurers; men who felt that great political res ponsibilities rested upon them in regard to the as cendancy of British interest on the Pacific coast.

Long prior to permanent American settlements in this Territory, the Hudson Bay Company has established a fort for trading purposes, a: Vaccou ver, on the Columbia river, and at Nisqually on

established a fort for trading purposes, a: Vaucus ver, on the Columbia river, and at Nisqua'ly on Puget Sound, besides other forts and trading posts throughout the country.

The Puget Sound Agricultural Company had also occupied lands in the vicinity of Nisquality and the Cowitz river, under a prospective charizer from the British government.

They had, at the same time, induced a large number of their employes, who had expressed a desire to retire from the service of the company by, to locate themselves as farmers upon lands on tiguous to that they occupied on the Cowitz river; and, as an inducement to those rude houters, trappers and voi agers, to become agriculturalists, many of them were furnished by this company with the necessary articles to commence operations—they performing an act of kindness to faithful servants, who had given their youthful strength and services to the company. This was certainly a meritorious and generous act, but there seemed to have been a political reason at the bottom of their pullanthropy. At this time, the country now known as Wassington and Oregon Territories, was held in joint occupancy by the United States and Great Britain: this was one step towards a complete occupancy of the Territory north of the Columbia river; it was cone link in the chain of circamstantial tessimony, by which, in a future treaty between the two Powers to settle the boundary difficulty. Great Britain might have presession of what is now Washington Territory.

The same political policy that induced the company to pursue this course, caused them to attract to this Territory farmers from the Red river of the north. These farmers, British subjects, came here in large numbers to occupy the lands of the prospective Puget Sound Agricultural Association is the vicinity of Nisqually. This settlement did not succeed as well as that on the Cowitz was apparently, in a flourishing condition, and, to a casual observer, it would appear that success had crowned their operations; and it was so to a certain extent; ho

ful end thisfty civilization met the eye of the traveller.

Around the large farms of this company were many of lewer size, while the large and commodious bouse of the farm overseer towered above and overlocked those around it. One would naturally thick of the "lord of the manor and his tenantry." In this case there was as much reality as inegination.

The old Caradian trappers who had become worthless to the Hudson Bay Company in that employment, were profitable in another way; the soil they tilled was of the richest kind, it yielded an abundant harvest for the labor bestowed upon it. The greater portion of the labor was performed by the natives, whose remuneration was small indeed;

and it was no difficult matter for the company to keep this Canadian population constantly in debt. Long before the harvest was closed the proceeds of the year's labor was consumed, and thus the laborer was compelled to sow again, in order to obtain provisions for his present wants. The Hodson Bay Company established the price of everything—what they purchased as well as what they sold. The proceeds of the farm could be sold nowhere else—there was no competition.

visions for his present wants. The Hudson Bay Company established the price of everything—what they pold. The proceeds of the firm could be sold nowhere else—there was no competition.

The prices of every article in the country ware established, from an onnee of tobsect to a blanket, from a mink skin to that of a sea otter, from a salmon to a horse: motives of philanthropy, no denti, influenced the company in the comfortable settlement of their old worn out servants; yet it requires more of that virtue which covers a multitude jof sins to arrive at any other conclusion than that cupidity, as well as political motives, had as much influence as philanthropy. Indeed, I fear that they, like the ex who has borne the burthen in the heat of the day, who has suriched his master with his labor until his strength falls, and is turned to another purpose—he is fattened and slaughtered, his fiesh consumed, hide, horns, hoofs, hoses and all used—sothing escaping the owner's capidity that makes goods or brings dollars.

It is proper here to remark, that about the time the Hudson Bay Company commenced these farming operations, they entered into a contract with the Russian Far Company on the northwest coast, to supply them with wheat, flour, beef, pork, butter cheese, tallow, &5. As the inducements for tals trace were therefold, the metive became proportionably the same.

During the fall of 1843 the first overland emigration arrived in the country. The number was large. This tide of American pioneers, this foaming creat of a mignty flood that was behind, bore along with it men who were capable of forming a State—men who had the ability to mould well proportioned civil institutions out of a political chaos, or of building a republic around a despotic manachy. Such men as Burnett, Applegase, Lovejoy, McCarver, and others equally as capable were among the pouseers in this emigration.

A Provisional government was formed for the Territory of Oregon, and it was deemed advisable to so form the government, who the officer, is far did

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, July 26, 1855.

Location of Indianapolis—Its Eight Railroads—
The Crops—Cash Circulation and Trade—Price
of Land—Politics—The Democracy and George

this, and will endeavor to supply the omission in fu-This city is aituate upon the east bank of the

White river, in the centre of the State. It is best tifully located, and laid out with large lots, and the streets are wide, with shade trees upon each side. Here the State has creeted its capital, also an asylum for the insane, another for the blind, and also one for the deaf and dumb—all beautiful specimens of architecture that are a credit to the State. Eight railroads, reaching out like the web of

spider, bring in business from all parts of the State. Three other roads are now in progress of construc-

spicer, oring in business from all parts of the State.

Three other roads are now in progress of construction, and will soon be completed.

The crops are coming in so well that the means will be forthcoming, and a direct communication with Evanaville will be effected.

The route west from this, through Springdeld, in Illinois, is also being pushed forward, and we expect in two more years to pass due west to St. Joseph, on the Missouri river.

We have here three machine shops in full operation, and a ear shop started, though, as yet, making but few cars.

During the last year but one mercantile house has failed. With eight millions of circulation withdrawn by the wisding up of free banks, it certainly abows good bottom among our business men to have thus passed through our troubles. Business is quite brick here now, and many handsome buildings are this year being erected.

I doubt if there is a spot in the United States where more good land can be tound within a circle of one hundred miles in diameter than is to be found around this city. This land was very heavily timbered, and it has taken some time to clear it up and bring it into use; but it is now rapidly being brought into cultivation, the high prices of the last lew years causing every one to do his utmost in producing for the market.

last few years casting every one to do not usually producing for the market.

The democracy of Indiana have a grand rally bere next month, and expect a great demonstration. The only question, though, with them really is, what they shall demonstrate. None here are so bold as even to attempt to austain the present administration, unless it be a few of the actual recipients of the administration patronage. This is a great country, and "live oak" stock is coming up acme.

Q.

Our Utica Correspondence.

Urica, July 27, 1855. Trip to the Thousand Isles and Trenton Falls-Utica City-Its Churches, Schools and Lau Buildings - The Bar -- Professional Perseverance

-Population, Education, and Morals.
While crowds of New Yorkers have been seeking recreation and amusement at the various watering places on the shores of the ocean, I have deviated rom the besten track of the fashionable world, and have been spending many an agreeable day among the "Thousand Isles" of the St. Lawrence, and as the Falls of Trenton, some sixteen miles north o this beautiful city.

The "Thousand Isles" are visited by few com

paratively, of those who know how to appreciate ex quisite scenery. Tourists will not long neglect this interesting locality, when it becomes better known. The opening of the Utica and Black River Railroad te Trenton affords a very rapid and easy made of accees to Trenton Falls, and the number who re ecrt thither is largely increased. Among the inland cities of this great State,

know of none which impress a stranger more favors. bly than Utica. There are many very elegant and expensive residences, scattered throughout the city and some very costly churches, which have been re and some very coatly churches, which have been recently completed. Among them should be mentioned the First Presbyterian Church, at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars, and the Westminster Church, which is situated in the upper part of the city. A very expensive Gothic church, for the congregation of Grace Church, is to be erected next year. The new City Hall is now nearly completed, and is a fine specimen of the Romanesque style of architecture. It has cost the city about \$69,000. It has a loffy twer, with clock and bell, and illuminated diais. A portion of the building is to be used for a court room for the United States District Court. There is also a noble and commodious hall, said to be the largest in the central portion of the State, which is to be used for large public meetings and conventions.

be the largest in the central portion of the State, which is to be used for large public meetings and conventions.

The State Temperance Convention will convene at his hall next month, and if the managers of State conventions regard the convenience of those who attend them, they will nereaster do well to hold their ressions here.

There is soon to be a session of the United States District Court in the new City Hell. The conveniences for the Judge, clerk and jurors, so far as confertable rooms are concerned, are not surpassed in sry building with which I am acquainted.

The bar of this county has long been celebrated for its ability. The late Chief Justices Beardsley and Savage now reside in this city, and it was formerly the residence of the late Chief Justice Bromen. Judge Platt, who was one of the Judges of the old Supreme Court, was also a resident of Utica; as were the former Attorney General Talcott and the Hon. W. H. Maynard. Two of the Judges of the Court of Appeals (Judges Denio and Johnson) were citizens of Utica. Judge Denio and Johnson) were citizens of Utica. Judge Denio and Johnson where he has gone for the benefit of his health, which has been somewhat impaired by too close attention to the duties of his office. Judge Denio is

confessedly one of the coundest lawyers on the bene of the Court of Appeals. He presents an instanc of what may be achieved by talent and industr in overcoming the defects of early education, an the disadvantages of humble birth. Previously is studying his profession, he was a laboring black smith in one of the northern towns of this county and was, for a long time, in the habit of swingin his aledge hammer in the day time, and devouring his books at night to make up for the deficiencies of his carry training.

his books at night to make up for the deficiencies of his early training.

The population of Utica is found to be more than twenty-two thousand, showing a large; increase over the census of 1850. It is now a presperous, and hids fair to be an important city; and I knew of ac inland city in the State which presents higher in ducements as a residence. It has numerous churches superior schools, and a moral and exemplary population.

If these "jottings down" are sufficiently interesting to merit a place in your columns, perhaps I may, in my progress westward, tax them again.

MANMATTAN.

Our Trenton Corres TRENTON, N. J., July 25, 1855.

Flying from the Maine Lau-A Visit to Trenton-Societ in the City-The Governor Absent-Hotels.

Ideas of freedom from the toil, turmoil and tree ble of business, which had occupied the mind of your correspondent, approached a culminating police on the 4th of the current month, and the advent the period which the Bolons of Albany had appoint ed for an "act to prevent intemperance, paupe and crime" to take effect, had been fixed upon and crime" to take effect, had been fixed upon for his departure from a land legislated dead; for there can be no vitality in a people from whom a superior power hath withdrawn the spirit. But a mortal's propositions are not always at his own disposition; therefore the proposition of your ser-vant had to be postponed; this was a disappointment, which was somewhat alleviated, however by the opportunity it afforded of permitting hi inquiring mind to ascertain the practical operation

inquiring mind to ascertain the practical operation of that law of pains and of penaltice, so worthy of the enlightened age in which it is his privilege to live, and so appropriately made an act upon the anniversary of American independence.

But where are my "nashunal phesiunx" leading? I am in Trenton, the most glorious battle field of the revolution—the spot where the tide of ill fortune was met, stemmid and made to "flow on to fortune." It is hallowed ground, and worthy of a pilgrimage yearly.

The census returns will give the number of people who dwell in houses here, or a convenient gazetteer inform you of macufacturing and commercial interests. Several New Yorkers are established in various departments here, and are said to be doing well.

various departments here, and well.

The principle business (?) of your correspondent in this place is change of scene, to enjoy the society of a few dear and cherished friends, and allow the chaffings from harness, which must soon be resumed, to heal.

The society of this city is said to be excellent. It is, as you are aware, the capital of the State, and the Legislative session brings some talent and much menes to it.

the Legislative session brings some talent and much money to it.

Rodman M. Price, Governor of the State, has a residence here, but is new absent with his accomplished lady at one of the watering places on the Jersey shore.

There appears to be five or six good hetels and a number of private nouses where boarders are accommodated. The Tremont House, at the railroad station, is well kept by Col. Cunningham, and the traveller who seeks the "warmest welcome at an inn" will find it here at the present writing.

GOTHAM.

Miscatianeous Foreign Items.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has fixed the following periods as the maximum of the time allowed for French steamers or vessels with auxiliary screws, and having at least a force of 20 horse power for every hundred tonal measurement. For New York, and the other porte of the American Union, situated on the North Atlantic Ocean, 33 days; Canada, 36; New Orleans, 39; the Guiff of Mexico and the Brazils, 42; La Plata, 48. For countries beyond Capes Horn and Good Hope, to the south of the equator, 80; and for the same countries to the north of the equator, 106 days.

Good Hope, to the south of the equator, 80; and for the same countries to the north of the equator, 10c days.

Mr. Cunningham, English vice consul at Galatz and at Ibrail, has brought forward a plan for canalizing the channel of St. George, and fer building on the Turkish territory, at the mouth of the Danube, a new town, which, from its position, may become the great entrepot for the commerce of the Danubian Principalities with Europe. It appears that his canal already existed in the time of frajan, and that the Genese and Venetian navigators made use if it in modern times. The carelesmess of the Turks has allowed it to fill up in certain places, and it will be necessary to completely reces it. This grand project, if carried into execution, would paralyze the action which Russian policy has exercised for so many years over European commerce. Of the immense supplies of grain destroyed by the crews of the allied gun boats in the Sea of Anoff, he property did not belong to the Russian government, but to private individuals. An Ionan subject, Mr. Valiano, lost £26,000; Messrs. Bluberi & Flori, who are under the Austrian protection, are great losers, as also Mr. Zuno, who is a Sardinian. The other chief parties who have received advices of the destruction of their property, are Messrs. Raile & Co., Mr. Delta, Messrs. Scaramango & Co., Messrs. Kondure & Co. and Mr. Cupps. The damages sustained at Burdianaka exceed three quarters of a million sterling.

The Crar Alexander, wishing to have a faithful representation made of the several ships of war which the Hussians have sunk during the present

representation made of the several ships of war which the Russians have sunk during the present war, applied lately to M. Gudio, the French marine painter, who had been muon pstronised by the late Czar Nicholas, to paint these vessels from the the preserved in the Russian archives. The French painter, though much devoted to the Imperial family of Russia, deemed it his duty to refuse.

mount of Rossis, deemed it his duty to refuse.

Constantinople has lately been visited by some most destructive fires. A few weeks since the yail, or villa, or Ahmed Fethi Pasha, the orother-ix-law of the Sultan, was destroyed, and now the city of Stamboul iteelf, and the dwellings of more humble Ottemans, have been visited by a painful calemity. Lately a confisgration broke out at Aksersi. From haif past eleven in the morning until nearly night, the city was overhung with a thick cloud, which the strong south which seemed only to make thicker by rousing the flames. The small engines which the Turks' make use of were of little avail in checking the flames, and, indeed, with a wcoden town, a long season of dry weather, and a strong wind, it would be difficult for the most skillful firemen, aided by the best machines, to make head against a configuration. On the present occasion no less than 1,000 houses and as many shops were destroyed.

The body of Jaques Balmat, the celebrated guide

were destroyed.

The body of Jaques Balmat, the celebrated guide of Chamouri, who was lost in the ascent of Mont Branc about twenty years ago, while acting as guide to some travellers, was found a few weeks ago, in a state of the most perfect preservation. The body was immediately conveyed to Chamount, where it received every mark of honor and respect. Jaques Belmat acquired some celebrity by being one of the guides to M. Saussire, the naturalist, in the year 1786.

There is actually a foreign legion in England, encamped in a patent camp at Shorncliffe, a place on the south coast, near Folkstone; there are 1,500, or thereabouts, in the camp, and 5,000 are expected from Heligoland. According to report, this legion is already the nuisance and scourge of the villages about, in consequence of drunkenness, the bounty being heavy.

Amongst the recent arrivals of British invalid soldiers from India, is the unusual number of thirty-two demented men, among whom are three sergeants, of exemplary character until within a short period of their betraying decided symptoms of insanity. A building at Fort Pitt, Chatham, is about to be erected for the special use of these unfortunate men.

sanny. A pulling at rot risk, Channen, is about to be erected for the special use of these unfortunate men.

Lately, at Paris, the Countess of Shelburne, in the name of the donors, presented to the Countess Walewski, the late ambassadress of France in London, a magnificent emerald braceist, sent from London, and bearing the following words seam inscription:—"Temoignage de soavenir et de regret." Fo this bracelet was added an elegant little book, containing the signatures of the givers, to the number of tearly one hundred persons, with those lines:—"Presented to the Countess Walewski, by her English friends, as an expression of their sincere regard or ber, and of the deep regret they feel at her departure from this occuntry.

Accounts from the French departments state that the corn crops promise well, and also the best root, potatots and colza. The hay is abundant and has been got well. The vines are in bloom, with a most inversible appearance. The olive trees and uniberry trees, for silkworms, also promise well.

The whole population of the Duchy of Modens, italy, amounts, by the lest cenus, to 606,139 inhabitants, viz.:—Modera, 212, 440; Reggio, 166,676; Gosstalla, 52,220; Frigmano, 59,743; Gartagnana, 88,705; Massa and Lumignano, 75,385. The city of Mcdens has 31,740 inhabitants, the town of Reggio 18,720, and that of Gusatalla 2,980.

An important political movement has been set on foot among the Irish Presbyterians, who tyck advantage of the recent general assembly held there to bold a meeting of ministers, elders and laymen, for the purpose of forming an association, to be called "The Fresbyterian Representation of the presbyterian body as parliamentary representatives.